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BY B. F. MEYERS,

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Letter from Ex-President Buchanan.

HIS REPLY TO GENERAL SCOTT.

BEGINNING OF THE REBELLION.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

On Wednesday last, I received the *National Intelligencer*, containing General Scott's address to the public. This is throughout an undisguised censure of my conduct during the last months of the Administration in regard to the seven Cotton States now in rebellion. From our past relations, I was greatly surprised at the appearance of such a paper. In one subject, however, it was highly gratifying. It has justified me; nay, it has rendered it absolutely necessary that I should no longer remain silent in respect to charges which have been long vaguely circulating, but are now endorsed by the responsible name of Gen. Scott.

1. The first and most prominent among these charges is my refusal immediately to garrison nine enumerated fortifications, scattered over six of the Southern States, according to the recommendation of General Scott, in his "views" addressed to the War Department on the 29th and 30th of October, 1860. And it has even been alleged that if this had been done it might have prevented the civil war.

This refusal is attributed, without the least cause, to the influence of Governor Floyd. All my Cabinet must bear me witness that I was the President myself, responsible for all the acts of the Administration; and certain it is that during the last six months previous to the 29th of December, 1860, the day on which he resigned his office, after my request, he exercised less influence on the Administration than any other member of the cabinet —Mr. Holt was immediately thereafter transferred from the Post Office Department to that of War; so that, from this time until the 4th of March, 1861, which was by far the most important period of the Administration, he performed the duties of Secretary of War to my entire satisfaction.

But why did I not immediately garrison these nine fortifications, in such a manner, to use the language of General Scott, "as to make any attempt to take any one of them by surprise or *coup de main* ridiculous?" There is one answer, both easy and conclusive, even if other valid reasons did not exist. There were no available troops within reach which could be sent to these fortifications.—To have attempted a military operation on a scale so extensive by any means within the President's power would have been simply absurd. Of this General Scott himself seems to have been convinced, for on the day after the date of his first "views" he addressed (on the 30th October) supplemental views to the War department, in which he states: "There is one (regular) company in Boston, one here, (at the Narrows), one at Pittsburg, one at Augusta, Ga., one at Baton Rouge;" in all five companies only within reach to garrison or reinforce the forts mentioned in the "views."

Five companies—four hundred men—to occupy and reinforce nine fortifications in six highly excited Southern States! The force "within reach" was so entirely inadequate that nothing more need be said on the subject. To have attempted such a military operation with so feeble a force, and the Presidential election impending, would have been an invitation to collision and secession. Indeed, if the whole American army, consisting then of only sixteen thousand men, had been "within reach," they would have been scarcely sufficient for this purpose. Such was our want of troops, that although General Scott believing, in opposition to the opinion of the committee raised in the House of Representatives, that the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln might be interrupted by military force, was only able to assemble at Washington, so late as the 4th of March, six hundred and fifty-three men, rank and file of the army. And, to make up this number, even the sappers and miners were brought from West Point.

But why was there no greater force within reach? This question could be better answered by Gen. Scott himself than by any other person. Our small regular army, with the exception of a few hundred men, were out of reach, on our remote frontiers, where it had been continuously stationed for years, to protect the inhabitants and the emigrants, on their way thither, against the attacks of hostile Indians. All were insufficient, and both General Scott and myself had endeavored, in vain, to prevail upon Congress to raise several additional regiments for this purpose. In recommending this augmentation of the army, the General states in his report to the War Department, of November, 1857, that "it would not more than furnish the reinforcements now greatly needed in Florida, Texas, New Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington (T.), Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, leaving not a company for Utah." And again, in his report of November, 1858, he says:

"This want of troops, to give reasonable security to our citizens in distant settlements, including emigrants on the plains, can scarcely be too strongly stated; but I will only add, that as often as we have been obliged to withdraw troops from one frontier in order to reinforce another, the weakened points have been instantly attacked or threatened with formidable invasion."

These views of General Scott exhibit the crude notions then prevailing even among intelligent and patriotic men on this subject of secession. In the first sentence the General, whilst stating that "to save time the right of secession may be conceded," yet immediately says "this is instantly balanced by the correlative right on the part of the Federal Government against an interior State or states to re-establish by force, if necessary, its former continuity of territory." —(For this he cites "Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, last chaptor." It may be there, but I have been unable to find it.) Whilst it is difficult to ascertain his precise meaning in this passage, he renders what he did NOT mean quite clear in his supplementary "views." In these he says: "It will be seen that the 'views' only apply to a case of secession that makes a GAP in the present Union. The falling off say of Texas, or of all the Atlantic States, from the Potomac south, (the very case which has occurred,) was not within the scope of General S.'s "provisional remedies;" that is to say, to establish by force, if necessary, the continuity of our territory. In his 'views' he also states as follows: "But break this glorious Union by whatever line or lines that political madness may contrive, and there would be no hope of recruiting the fragments except by the laceration and despotism of the sword. To effect such result the intestine wars of our Mexican neighbors would, in comparison with ours, sink into mere child's play." In the General's opinion, "a smaller evil (than these intestine wars) would be to allow the fragment, of the great Republic to form themselves into new Confederacies, probably four."—He then points out what ought to be the boundaries between the new Unions; and at the end of each goes so far as even to indicate the cities which ought to be capitals of the three first on this side of the Rocky Mountains, to wit, "Columbia, South Carolina," "Alton or Quincy, Illinois," and "Albany, New York," excluding Washington City altogether. This indication of capitals contained in the original now in my possession is curiously omitted in the version published in the *National Intelligencer*. He designates no capital for the fourth Union on the Pacific. The reader will judge what encouragement these views, proceeding from so distinguished a source, must have afforded to the secessionists of the Cotton States.

I trust I have said enough, and more than enough, to convince every mind why I did not, with a force of five companies, attempt to reinforce Forts Jackson and St. Philip, on the Mississippi; Fort Morgan, below Mobile; Forts Pickens and McCrea, in Pensacola harbor; Fort Pulaski, below Savannah; Forts Moultrie and Sumpter, Charleston harbor, and Fort Monroe, in Virginia.

These "views" both original and supplementary, were published by General Scott in the *National Intelligencer* of January 18, 1861, at the most important and critical period of the Administration. Their publication, at that time, could do no possible good, and might do much harm. To have published them, without the President's knowledge and consent was as much in violation of the sacred confidence, which ought to prevail between the commanding General of the army and the Commander-in-Chief as it would have been for the Secretary of War to publish the same documents without his authority. What is of more importance, their publication was calculated injuriously to affect the compromise measures then pending before Congress and the country, and to encourage the secessionists in their mad and wicked attempt to shatter the Union into fragments. For the great respect which I then entertained for the General, I passed it over in silence.

It is worthy of remark that soon after the Presidential election representations of what these "views" contained, of more or less correctness, were unfortunately circulated, especially throughout the South. The editors of the *National Intelligencer*, in assigning a reason for their publication, state that both in public prints and in public speeches allusions had been made to them, and some misapprehensions of their character had got abroad.

II. and III. General Scott states that he arrived in Washington on the 12th, and, accompanied by the Secretary of War, held a conversation with the President on the 15th of December. Whilst I have no reccollection whatever of this conversation, he doubtles states correctly that I did refuse to send three hundred men to reinforce Major Anderson at Fort Moulture, who had not then removed to Fort Sumter. The reason for this refusal is manifest to all who recollect the history of the time But twelve days before, in the annual message of the 3d December, I had urged upon Congress the adoption of amendments to the Constitution of the same character with those subsequently proposed by Mr. Crittenden, called the "Crittenden Compromise." At that time high hopes were entertained throughout the country that these would be adopted. Besides, I believed, and this correctly, as the event proved, that Major Anderson was then in no danger of attack. Indeed, he and his command were then treated with marked kindness by the authorities and people of Charleston. Under these circumstances, to have sent such a force there would have been only to impair the hope of compromise, to provoke collision, and disappoint the country.

There are some details of this conversation in regard to which the General's memory must be defective. At present I shall specify only one. I could not have stated that on a future contingent occasion I would telegraph "Major Anderson, of Fort Moultrie, to hold the forts (Moultrie and Sumpter) against attack;" because, with prudent precaution, this had already been done several days before, through a special messenger sent to Major Anderson for this very purpose. I refer to Major Buell, of the army.

The General's supplementary note of the same day, presenting to me General Jackson's conduct in 1833, during the period of nullification, as an example, requires no special notice. Even if the cases were not entirely different, I had previously determined upon a policy of my own, as will appear from my annual message. This was, at every hazard to collect the customs at Charleston, and outside of the port, if need be, in a vessel of war. Mr. Colcock, the existing Collector, as I had anticipated, resign his office about the end of December, and immediately thereafter I nominated to the Senate, as his successor, a suitable person, prepared, at any personal risk, to do his duty. That body, however, throughout its entire session, declined to act on this nomination. Thus without a Collector, it was rendered impossible to collect the revenue.

IV. General Scott's statement alleges that "the Brooklyn, with Captain Vodges' company alone, left the Chesapeake for Fort Pickens about January 22d, and on the 29th, President Buchanan, having entered into a *quasi* armistice with certain leading seceders at Pensacola and elsewhere, caused Secretaries Holt and Toucey to instruct in a joint note the commander of the war vessels off Pensacola, and Lieut. Slemmer, commanding Fort Pickens, to commit no act of hostility, and not to land Capt. Vodges' company unless the Fort should be attacked." He afterwards states, within brackets, "That joint note I never saw, but suppose the armistice was consequent upon the meeting of the Peace Convention at Washington, and was understood to terminate with it."

These statements betray a singular want of memory on the part of General Scott. It is scarcely credible that this very joint note, presented in such odious colors, was submitted to General Scott on the day it was prepared (29th January,) and met his entire approbation. I would not venture to make this assertion if I did not possess conclusive evidence to prove it. On that day Secretary Holt addressed me a note, from which the following is an extract: "I have the satisfaction of saying that on submitting the paper to General Scott he expressed himself satisfied with it, saying that there could be no objection to the arrangement in a military point of view or otherwise." This requires no comment. That the General had every reason to be satisfied with the arrangement will appear from the following statement:

A revolutionary outbreak had occurred in Florida; the troops of the United States had been expelled from Pensacola and the adjacent navy yard; and Lieutenant Slemmer, of the artillery, with his brave little command, had been forced to take refuge in Fort Pickens, where he was in imminent danger every moment of being captured by a vastly superior force.—Owing to the interruption of regular communications, Secretary Holt did not receive information of these events until several days after their occurrence, and then through a letter addressed to a third person. He instantly informed the President of the fact, and reinforcement, provisions and military stores were dispatched by the Brooklyn to Fort Pickens without a moment's unnecessary delay. She left Fortress Monroe on the 24th of January.

Well-founded apprehensions were, however, entertained at the time of her departure that the reinforcements, with the vessels of war at no great distance from Fort Pickens, could not arrive in time to defend it against the impending attack. In this state of suspense, and whilst Lieutenant Slemmer was in extreme peril, Senators Slidell, Hunter and Bigler received a telegraphic despatch from Senator Mallory, of Florida, dated at Pensacola, on the 28th January, with the urgent request that they should lay it before the President. This dispatch expressed an earnest desire to maintain the peace, as well as the most positive assurance that no attack would be made on Fort Pickens if the present status should be preserved.

This proposal was carefully considered, both with a view to the safety of the fort and to the unhappy effect which an actual collision, either at that or any other point, might produce on the Peace Convention then about to assemble at Washington. The result was, that a joint despatch was carefully prepared by the Secretaries of War and Navy, accepting the proposal, with important modifications, which was transmitted by telegraph, on the 29th January, to Lieutenant Slemmer and to the naval commanders near the station. It is too long for transcription; suffice it to say, it was carefully guarded at every point, for the security of the fort and its free communication with Washington.

The result was highly fortunate. The Brooklyn had a long passage. Although she left Fortress Monroe on the 24th January, she did not arrive at Pensacola until the 6th February. In the meantime Fort Pickens, with Lieutenant Slemmer, (whose conduct deserves high commendation,) and his brave little band, were placed by virtue of this arrangement, in perfect security until an adequate force had arrived to defend it against any attack. The fort is still in our possession. Well might Gen. Scott have expressed his satisfaction with this arrangement. The General was correct in the supposition that the arrangement was to expire on the termination of the Peace Convention.

V. But we now come to an important period, when dates will be essentially necessary to disentangle the statement of General Scott.—The South Carolina Commissioners were appointed on the 22d, and arrived in Washington on the 27th December. The day after their arrival it was announced that Major Anderson had removed from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter. This rendered them furious. On the same day they addressed an angry letter to the President demanding the surrender of Fort Sumter. The President answered this letter on the 30th December by a peremptory refusal. This brought forth a reply from the Commissioners on the 2d January, 1861, of such an insulting character that the President instantly returned it to them with the following endorsement: "This paper, just presented to the President, is of such a character that he declines to receive it." From that time forward all friendly, political and personal intercourse finally ceased between the revolutionary Senators and the President, and he was severely attacked by them in the Senate, and especially by Mr Jefferson Davis. Indeed, their intercourse had previously been of the coolest character ever since the Persident's anti-secession message at the commencement of the session of Congress.

Under these changed circumstances, General Scott, by note on Sunday, the 30th December, addressed the following inquiry to the President:

"Will the President permit Gen. Scott without reference to the War Department, and otherwise as secretly as possible, to send two hundred and fifty recruits from New York harbor to reinforce Fort Sumter, together with some extra muskets or rifles, ammunition and subsistence? It is hoped that a sloop-of-war and cutter may be ordered for the same purpose 'tomorrow'."

The General seems not to have then known that Mr. Floyd was out of office.

Never did a request meet a more prompt compliance. It was received on Sunday evening, December 30th. On Monday morning I gave instructions to the War and Navy Department, and on Monday evening General Scott came to congratulate me that the Secretaries had issued the necessary orders to the army and navy officers, and that they were in his possession. The Brooklyn, with troops, military stores and provisions, was to sail forthwith from Fortress Monroe for Fort Sumter. I am therefore utterly at a loss to imagine why the General, in his statement, should have asserted that "the South Carolina Commissioners had already been many days in Washington, and no movement of defence (on the part of the United States) was permitted." These Commissioners arrived in Washington on the 27th December; Gen. Scott's request was made to the President on the 30th. It was complied with on 31st, and a single day is all that represents the "many days" of the General.

Again, General Scott asserts, in the face of these facts, that the President refused to allow any attempt to be made—to reinforce Fort Sumter—because he was holding negotiations with the South Carolina Commissioners. And still again, that "afterwards Secretary Holt and myself endeavored, in vain, to obtain a ship-of-war for the purpose, and were finally obliged to employ the passenger steamer Star of the West." Will it be believed that the substitution of the Star of the West for the war steamer Brooklyn, of which he now complains, was by the advice of Gen. Scott himself? I have never heard this doubted until I read the statement.

At the interview already referred to between the General and myself, on the evening of Monday, the 31st of December, I suggested to him that, although I had not received the South Carolina Commissioners in their official capacity, but merely as private gentleman, yet it might be considered an improper act to send the Brooklyn with reinforcements to Fort Sumter until I had received an answer from them to my letter of the preceding day; that the delay could not continue more than forty-eight hours. He promptly concurred in this suggestion as gentlemanly and proper, and the orders were not transferred to the Brooklyn on that evening. My anticipations were correct, for on the morning of the 2d of January I received their insolent note, and sent it back to them. In the meantime, however, the General had become convinced, by the representations of a gentleman whom I forbear to name, that the better plan, as the Secretaries of War and Navy informed me, to secure secrecy and success and reach the fort, would be to send a vast side-wheel mercantile steamer from New York with the reinforcement. Accordingly the Star of the West was selected for this duty. The substitution of this mercantile steamer for the Brooklyn, which would have been able to defend herself in case of attack, was reluctantly yielded by me to the high military judgement of General Scott.

The change of programme required a brief space of time; but the Star of the West left New York for Charleston on the evening of the 4th January. On the very day, however, when this ill-fated steamer left New York, a telegram was dispatched by Gen. Scott to Col. Scott to countermand her departure; but it did not reach its destination until after she had gone to sea. The reason for this countermand shall be stated in the language of Secretary Holt, to be found in a letter addressed to him by Mr. Thompson, the late Secretary of the Interior, on the 5th March, 1861, and published in the *National Intelligencer*. Mr. Holt says:

"The countermand spoken of (by Mr. Thompson) was not more cordially sanctioned by the President than it was by General Scott and myself; not because of any dissent from the order on the part of the President, but because of a letter received that day from Major Anderson, stating, in effect, that he regarded himself secure in his position; and yet more from intelligence which late on Saturday evening (5th January, 1861,) reached the Department, that a heavy battery had been erected among the sand hills, at the entrance to Charleston harbor, which would probably destroy an unarmed vessel (and such was the Star of the West) which might attempt to make its way to Fort Sumter. This important information satisfied the Government that there was no present necessity for sending reinforcements, and that when sent they should go, not in a vessel of commerce, but of war. Hence the countermand was dispatched by telegraph to New York; but the vessel had sailed a short time before it reached the officer (Colonel Scott) to whom it was addressed."

A statement of these facts, established by dates, proves conclusively that the President was not only willing but anxious in the briefest period to reinforce Fort Sumter.

On the 4th of January, the day before the departure of the Star of the West from New York, as General Scott in his statement admits, succor was sent to Fort Taylor, Key West, and to Fort Jefferson, Tortugas Island, which reached these points in time for their security. He nevertheless speculates on the consequences which might have followed, had the reinforcements not reached their destination in due time; and even expresses the extraordinary opinion, that, with the possession of these forts, "the Rebels might have purchased an early recognition."

I shall next advert to the statement that the expedition under Captain Ward, "of three or four small steamers belonging to the Coast Survey," was kept back by something like a truce or armistice [made here,] embracing Charleston and Pensacola harbors, agreed upon between the late President and certain principal seceders of South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, &c. And this truce lasted to the end of the Administration." Things altogether distinct in their nature are often so blended in this statement that it is difficult to separate them. Such is eminently the case in connecting the facts relative to Charleston with Pensacola.

Having already treated of the charge of having kept back reinforcements from Pensacola, I shall now say something of the charge of having also kept them back from Charleston. Neither a truce, nor *quasi* truce, nor any thing like it, was ever concluded between the President and any human authority, concerning Charleston. On the contrary, the South Carolina Commissioners, first and last, and all the time, were informed that the President could never surrender Fort Sumter, nor deprive himself of the most entire liberty to send reinforcements to it whenever it was believed to be in danger, or requested by Major Anderson. It is strange that Gen. Scott was not apprised of this well known fact. It was then, with some astonishment, that I learned from the statement of the General, that he had, on the 12th March, 1861, advised that Major Anderson should be instructed to evacuate the fort as soon as suitable transportation could be procured to carry himself and his company to New York. A military necessity for a capitulation may have existed in case there should be an attack upon the fort, or a demand for its surrender; but surely none could have existed for its voluntary surrender and abandonment.

Probably that to which the General means to refer was not the *quasi* but the actual truce of arms concluded at Charleston, on the 11th of January, 1861, between Governor Pickens and Major Anderson, without the knowledge of the President. It was on the 9th of January that the Star of the West, under the American flag, was fired upon in the harbor of Charleston, by order of Governor Pickens. Immediately after this outrage, Major Anderson sent a flag to the Governor, stating that he presumed the act had been unauthorized, and for that reason he had not opened fire from Fort Sumter on the adjacent batteries; but demanding its disavowal, and, if this were not sent in a reasonable time, he would consider it war, and fire on any vessel that attempted to leave the harbor. Two days after this occurrence, on the 11th January, Governor Pickens had the audacity to demand of Major Anderson the surrender of the fort. In his answer of the same date, the Major made the following proposition: "Should your Excellency deem fit, previous to a resort to arms, to refer this matter to Washington, it would afford me the sincerest pleasure to depute one of my officers to accompany any messenger you may deem proper to be the bearer of your demand." This proposition was promptly accepted by the Governor, and, in pursuance thereof, he sent, on his part, Hon. J. W. Hayne, the Attorney General of South Carolina, to Washington, whilst Major Anderson deputed Lieut. Hall, of the United States army, to accompany him. These gentlemen arrived together in Washington, on the evening of the 13th January, when the President obtained the first knowledge of the transaction. But it will be recollected that no time intervened between the return of the Star of the West to New York and the arrival of the messenger bearing a copy of the truce at Washington, within which it would have been possible to send reinforcements to Fort Sumter. Both events occurred about the same time.

Thus a truce, or suspension of arms, was concluded between the parties, to continue until the question of the surrender of the forts should be decided by the President. Until this decision, Major Anderson had placed it out of his own power to ask for reinforcements, and equally out of the power of the Government to send them without a violation of public faith. This was what writers on public law denominate "a partial truce under which hostilities are suspended only in certain places, as between a town and the army besieging it." It is possible that the President, under the laws of war, might have annulled this truce upon due notice to the opposite party; but neither Gen. Scott nor any other person ever suggested this expedient. This would have been to cast a reflection on Major Anderson, who, beyond question, acted from the highest and purest motives. Did Gen. Scott ever propose to violate this truce during its existence? If he did, I am not now, and never was, aware of the fact. Indeed I think he would have been one of the last men in the world to propose such a measure.

Col. Hayne did not deliver the letter which he bore from Col. Pickens, demanding the surrender of the fort, to the President until the 31st of January. The documents containing the reasons for this worrying delay were communicated to Congress in a special message of the 8th of February, to which I refer the reader. On the 5th of February the Secretary of War, under the instructions of the President, gave a peremptory refusal to this demand in an able and comprehensive letter, reviewing the whole subject, explaining and justifying the conduct of the President throughout. His concluding sentence is both eloquent and emphatic:

"If (says Mr. Holt,) with all the multiplied proofs which exist of the President's anxiety for peace, and of the earnestness with which he has pursued it, the authorities of that State shall assault Fort Sumter and imperil the lives of the handful of brave and loyal men shut up within its walls, and thus plunge our country into the horrors of civil war, then upon them and those they represent must rest the responsibility.

The truce was then ended, and General Scott is incorrect in stating "that it lasted to the end of that Administration."

An expedition was quietly fitted out at New York, under the supervision of Gen. Scott, to be ready for any contingency. He arranged its details, and regarded the reinforcements thus provided for as sufficient. This was ready to sail for Fort Sumter on five hours' notice. It is of this expedition that Gen. Scott thus speaks:

"At that time, when this (the truce) had passed away, Secretaries Holt and Toucey, Capt. Ward, of the Navy, and myself, with the knowledge of the President, settled upon the employment, under the Captain, of three or four steamers belonging to the Coast Survey, but he was kept back by the truce."

A strange inconsistency. The truce had expired with Mr. Holt's letter to Colonel Hayne on the 5th of February, and Gen. Scott, in his statement, says: "It would have been easy to reinforce this fort down to about the 12th of February." Why, then, did not the reinforcements proceed? This was simply because of communications from Major Anderson. It was most fortunate that they did not proceed; because the three or four small steamers which were to bear them would never have reached the fort, and in the attempt must have been captured or destroyed. The vast inadequacy of the force provided to accomplish the object was demonstrated by information received from Major Anderson at the War Department on the last day of the Administration.

I purposely forbear at present to say more on this subject, lest I might, however unintentionally, do injustice to one or more of the parties concerned in consequence of the brevity required by the nature of this communication. The facts relating to it, with the appropriate accompaniments, have been fully presented in a historical review, prepared a year ago, which will ere long be published. This review contains a sketch of the four last months of my Administration. It is impartial; at least such is my honest conviction. That it has not yet been published has arisen solely from an apprehension, no longer entertained, that something therein might be unjustly perverted into an interference with the government in a vigorous prosecution of the war for the maintenance of the Constitution and the restoration of the Union, which was far, very far, from my intention.

After a careful retrospect, I can solemnly declare before God and my country that I cannot reproach myself with any act of commission or omission since the existing trouble commenced. I have never doubted that my countrymen would yet do me justice. In my special message of the 8th of January, 1861, I presented a full and fair exposition of the alarming condition of the country, and urged Congress either to adopt measures of compromise, or, failing in this, to prepare for the last alternative. In both aspects my recommendation was disregarded. I shall close this document with a quotation of the last sentence of that message, as follows:—

"In conclusion, it may be permitted me to remark that I have often warned my countrymen of the dangers which now surround us. This may be the last time I shall refer to the subject officially. I feel that my duty has been faithfully, though it may be imperfectly, performed; and whatever the result may be, I shall carry to my grave the conciousness that I at least meant well for my country.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Wheatland, near Lancaster, Oct. 28, 1862.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Two young men commenced the sail making business, at Philadelphia. They bought a lot of ducks from Stephen Girard on credit, and a friend had engaged to endorse for them. Each caught a roll and was carrying it off when Girard remarked:

"Had you not better get a dray?"

"No, it is not far, and we can carry it ourselves."

"Tell your friend he needn't endorse your note. I'll take it without."

AN ENROLLING OFFICER SHARPLY ANSWERED.—One of the enrolling marshals, the other day, in the Quaker City, received strong hints from a down town female. Stopping at the lady's house, he found her before the door endeavoring to effect with a vegatable huckster a 20 per cent abatement in the price of a peck of tomatoes.

"Have you any men here, madam?"

"No," was the gruff reply.

"Have you no husband, madam?"

"No."

"Nor brothers?"

"No."

"Perhaps you have a son, Madam?"

"Well what of it?"

"I should like to know where he is?"

"Well he isn't here."

"So I see dear madam. Pray, where is he?"

"In the Union army, where you ought to be."

The crest fallen marshal hastened around the corner. he didn't further interrogate the lady.

One day a simple farmer who had just buried a rich relation, an attorney, was complaining of the fat expense of a funeral cavalcade in the country.

"Why, do you bury your attorneys here?" asked Foote.

"Yes, to be sure we do; how else?"

"Oh, we never do that in London."

"No!" said the other, surprised, "how do you manage?"

"Why, when the patient happens to die, we lay him out in a room over night by himself, lock the door, throw open the sash, and in the morning he is entirely off."

"Indeed!" said the other; "what becomes of him."

"Why, that we cannot tell; all we know there's a strong smell of brimstone in the room the next morning."

Below par—Abolitionists since the election.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : NOVEMBER 14, 1862.



DEMOCRATIC MEETING!

The Democracy of Bedford county will assemble in Grand Mass Meeting, at the Court House, in Bedford, on MONDAY EVENING of Court week, November 17th.

The object of the meeting is to celebrate the triumph of the Democracy in the verdict rendered by the people on the political issues presented at the late election, as well as to push on the grand column of Democracy, until fanaticism, negroism, and all other isms are crushed and the Union, if possible, restored.

The Democratic council fires are burning brightly. Need we say, turn out? No! The masses are right and will be there.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Ch'n. Dem. Co. Com.

Important to our Subscribers.

The price of printing paper has gone up 25 per cent., since our last issue, and will ere long, be 50 per cent. higher than the ordinary cost. We are, therefore, compelled to give notice to our subscribers that all who do not, by next court, pay in advance for the year commenced on the first of August last, or since that date, will be charged the regular rate of $2,00 per annum. All who pay during next court week shall have the paper for $1,50 for the present year.

☞The Editor being absent, all errors in proof, and other short-comings, must be excused.

Soldiers Vote and All.

We are indebted to the Somerset *Herald & Whig*, the Republican organ in Somerset, for the subjoined table, which shows the result for Congress in the district, *with the army vote counted in*, to be 143 majority for Coffroth, the Democratic candidate. The Abolitionists died in great agony on the Congress question, but they had to "peg out," willing, or unwilling. After looking at the following figures, will the *Inquirer* man still attribute the defeat of 'little Neddy,' to that patent fact of his, that the "Abolitionists" are all in the army?

	Coffroth, D.	McPherson, Ab.
Adams,	2,939	2,684
Bedford,	2,332	1,686
Fulton.	1,011	719
Franklin,	3,211	3,330
Somerset,	1,540	2,501
	11,063	10 920
	10.920	
Coffroth's Maj.	143	

Mr. Buchanan's Letter.

We publish, on our first page, the letter of Ex-President Buchanan, in reply to some statements recently made public by Gen. Scott in regard to the breaking out of the rebellion. We consider this letter a full and entirely successful vindication of the course of the Ex-President, during the last four months of his administration. The late elections show that the people believe *now* that Mr. Buchanan's policy was right and Mr. Lincoln's wrong, and it must be truly gratifying to the old patriot of Wheatland, to know that, at last, those whom he fain would have turned from "the error of their way," have been constrained to acknowledge the soundness of his views and the patriotism of his public acts. The venerable Ex-President is vindicated by the voice of the masses, whilst his accusers and slanderers, the Forneys, the Webbs and the Knoxes are condemned and repudiated by an outraged and indignant people.

Cessna's Separation Bill.

We find the following in the Somerset *Herald & Whig*, of the 5th inst.:

"The State has gone for the Breckenridgers by about 3,000 majority. The official returns have not yet been received. In the Legislature, the locos have a majority of one on joint ballot, which gives them a United States Senator in place of Wilmot; provided they can stick together. Hon. John Cessna's "Separation bill" has borne early and glorious fruit for his party, as had this district not been divided, we would have elected a Republican member for Bedford, which would have given us a majority on joint ballot, and a United States Senator. The Republicans of Bedford who voted for Cessna last year, must feel jubilant over the result of their desertion of their own candidate. The eighty, or so, Republicans of this county who were wheedled into betraying McPherson by voting for Coffroth, have also much reason to congratulate themselves, as a glance at the returns will show them that the change of their votes defeated McPherson and elected Coffroth. Will men never learn the importance of a few votes? The defection of a few votes in Bedford last year, and Somerset this, has lost us a United States Senator and a Congressman."

There is some truth in the above paragraph, and yet the whole truth is far from being given. It is true that "Mr. Cessna's 'Separation Bill' has borne early and glorious fruit for his party," but it is not true that, "had this district not been divided, *we* (meaning the Abolitionists of Somerset) would have elected a Republican member for Bedford." The majority for Musselman, the member elect from Somerset, is about 1000, whilst the majority for Mr. Cessna in this county, is 1209. Thus, it will be seen, had the two counties remained connected as a district, Mr. Cessna would have been returned by 200 majority. Nevertheless, the Democracy will ever feel grateful toward Mr. Cessna, for the good work he performed in aiding to restore to the party their rights in Bedford county, and in making doubly sure the assurance of a faithful representation, in the Legislature, of the feelings and views of our people. The division of the old legislative district, effected by Mr. Cessna's "Separation Bill," rendered certain the return of a Democratic member from our county, and, as there is but *one* majority for us on joint ballot, has secured the election of a Democratic United States Senator and Democratic State Treasurer.

THE GREAT REVOLUTION!

Abolitionism Hears Thunder!

Lincoln's Administration Repudiated!

A DELUGE OF CONSERVATISM!

New York, New Jersey and Illinois Democratic by Overwhelming Majorities!

Who are the Traitors Now?

Democrats, rejoice! The clouds are breaking! The blue sky of the Union appears beyond! The scroll of the Constitution is once more unrolled to gladden the sight of patriots' eyes! Let us rejoice and thank the good Providence that has vouchsafed us this happy dispensation. Heaven be blessed there is hope for our country, at least, as against the horrors and terrors of Abolition. The following returns are enough to inspire the gloomiest mind with brighter anticipations for the future:

NEW YORK.

New York city gives 31,774 majority for Seymour, the Democratic candidate for Governor, elects an entire Democratic delegation to Congress, among whom are Fernando Wood, Benjamin Wood and James Brooks, who were denounced and traduced as "Secessionists" and traitors, from the beginning of the war unt il the night of the election. Every ward in the city is Democratic. A pretty commentary, truly, on Greely, Raymond, Beecher & Co.

The State of New York elects Horatio Seymour, Democrat, Governor, by a majority of from 12,000 to 15,000 over Wadsworth, Abolitionist! Nineteen Democrats and twelve Abolitionists have been elected to congress, being a Democratic gain of nine members. The patriot, Fillmore, has been sustained, and the renegade and demagogue, Dickenson, has been repudiated. The issue was square in the Empire State, between the friends and enemies of the freedom of the press, freedom of speech, the right of trial by jury and the writ of Habeas Corpus, Constitutional liberty and the Union as it was, and the verdict of this great state, that heaven, is in favor of the right.

NEW JERSY,

"True blue," elects Joel Parker, Democrat, Governor, by 10,000 majority, four Democrats and one Abolitionist to Congress and a Democratic legislature. Hurrah for New Jersey.

ILLINOIS

has elected eight Democrats to Congress, by districts, to five Abolitionists. J. C. Allen, Democratic Candiaate for Congress at large, has carried the State, but his majority is not yet ascertained. Illinois is largely Democratic.

WISCONSIN

Sends two Democrats and three Abolitionists, to Congres, as far as heard from, with one district in doubt. The two members elected are Democratic gains. The Democrats have made large gains in the popular vote in this state, and it is believed that we have carried it.

MINNESOTA.

This State is reported Democratic. We have no reliable or full returns, but what reports we have are very favorable to the Democrats.

MICHIGAN.

The Abolition majority in the State has been greatly reduced and may be whittled down to nothing by the full returns. We have only rumors concerning the result.

DELAWARE.

The contest in this state was unexpectedly close, owing to the introduction of Federal bayonets in the Democratic districts. The election is represented to have been a mere farce. Notwithstanding, according to the Philadelphia *Journal*, the Democrats have carried the State by a small majority.

MISSOURI.

In this state the people are under military rule and the election, we presume has gone by default, as in Maryland, for the last two years. It is said that F. P. Blair, Rep., (brother of the P. M. General) has been beaten for Congress in St. Louis.

MASSACHUSETTS.

After the accounts from enslaved Delaware, Missouri comes with appropriate fitness the story of that old political harlot, Massachusetts, But even upon her sterile soil, the conservative plant has taken root. One Abolitionist was defeated for Congress. The state has gone for the Abolitionists, at was expected, but by a largely decreased majority.

A "Boon" of Contention.

The *Inquirer* man, in one of those luminous, as well as voluminous, articles for which he has become so justly celebrated, in his last issue, declares that "Slavery in the United States, has been a *boon* of contention since its adoption." Truly, it has been a "boon"—a perfect godsend—to Abolition demagogues as the putative father of this editorial bantling in the *Inquirer*.

There is no important war news this week. Gen. Sigel's advance had a brush with the rebels, in which the former were completely victorious.

☞The Bedford *Inquirer*, of last week, has an editorial on Abolitionism, as long as Kirby Smith's wagon train and twice as full of *Stuff*, expounding the advantages of Abolitionism and going "the whole figure" generally on the Abolition side of the negro question. We desire that the fact of the publication of this article be made known to the voters of what once was known as the "Republican" party. The Bedford *Inquirer* has turned Abolitionist and says that the next Congress will have to provide means to transport the already emancipated negroes to some of the new colonies which are even now in view." What do the "Republican" farmers think of this? Is it not enough that they have sent their sons and brothers to help put down the rebellion raised on account of the infernal Abolition agitation, and that they are called upon to pay millions and billions of dollars of taxes to pay the expenses of the war? Must they be taxed, likewise to ship off the negroes, merely because a set of fanatics have determined that these blacks shall no longer have Southern masters? We know what Democrats think about these things, but we want to know whether the hard-fisted farmers of the Republican party will forever submit to the folly and devilishness foisted upon them by their party leaders. Are they willing to pay the piper, that knaves and fools, irrespective of color, may dance and riot upon their substance?

Gen. McClellan Removed.

It is announced that Gen. McClellan has been removed from the Army of the Potomac and Gen. Burnside substituted in his stead. We have nothing to say against Gen Burnside's military abilities, but we consider the removal of McClellan an act of folly, as well as of ingratitude, unparallelled in the history of civilized warfare. We reserve further remarks until next week.

☞Will our readers please inform their "Republican" neighbors how the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana have gone, as we fear they are kept in the dark by the opaqueness of the *Inquirer* on this subject? Since the publication of the famous despatches received by the editor on election night, he has been "silent as the grave" on this interesting topic.

SERIOUS AFFAIR.—We are pained to learn that our friend Lieut. J. Baughman was shot on last Tuesday in Southampton Tp. by a deserter named Rowland whom he was attempt- to arrest. We are not able to give the full particulars, but were told that Rowland shot the officer with a revolver while the latter was coming toward the house, the ball penetrating above the hip and passing through the body. At latest account Baughman was in a critical condition, and fears were entertained of his recovery.

☞Gen. McClellan has been removed from the command of the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Burnside takes his place. We think the Abolition wolves will now cease howling for a while. The "outside pressure" has again been too great for Father Abraham.

☞ARRIVING DAILY—new goods. Farquhar, Reed, Cramer & Co., and Blymire & Son, have received fresh stocks which they are determined to sell "cheaper than the cheapest," for fear Stuart's cavalry may come this way so on.

☞EXCITING RUMOR.—It was rumored here yesterday that the rebels had again entered Pennsylvania and taken possession of Mercersburg. We think there is no foundation for it.

☞We had a little foretaste of winter a few days ago. The old King of the North will soon hold his cold scepter over us.

☞The attention of Teachers and friends of education is directed to the action of the Business Committee of the Teachers' Associaton, found in another column.

☞FROM HOME—the editor. We have no fear for his safety, as he is in the care of the present and the future "custodian of the public morals."

By Divine permission, a sermon will be preached by the Pastor, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Sabbath morning week, 23rd inst., on the sleepless night of the Persian Monarch, as referred to in the Book of Esther 6 ch. 1 v. The subject will be improved by an illustration of the doctrine of Providence, in its bearings upon the deliverance and enlargement of the Jewish Nation, and the redemption of our world, by the Great Messiah, through agencies and instruments apparantly insignificant. An insight into the history with which the above doctrines are intimately connected, is contained in the ten short chapters of the Book of Esther.

Fulton applied steam to the great practical uses of the age; Morse has brought Galvanism to be the daily servant of millions of men. Newton unravelled the mazes of the stars and made their motions the mariner's guide on the trackless ocean. What these men have done in their departments, Dr. Ayer does medicine. He turns the discoveries in Science and Physics to use in the cure of disease, and makes the occult discoveries of the great chemists available for the wants of every day life. His medicines for the low prices at which they are sold, bring within the reach of every man the best wisdom and the best skill of modern times.—[*Wilmington, Del. "Statesman."*]

Volunteers, read this.—For the derangement of the system, Change of Diet, Wounds, Sores, Bruises and Eruptions, to which every Volunteer is liable, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and sure as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT, thoroughly tested in the Crimean and Italian Campaigns. Only 25 cents per Box or Pot. 234

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

LADIES ISLAND, S. C., October 22, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:

I have finally concluded to write you a few lines informing you that we arrived safe in "Dixey's Land," and that we are in the land of gnats, musketoes, alligators, "*Government-agents*" and "*niggers.*" In other words, we are in the "tar, pitch and turpentine state" of South Carolina. We left Bedford the 1st of October, and arrived at Harrisburg the 2nd at 2 o'clock, A. M. In the morning we went up to Camp Curtin, and there gained the first real information of camp life. This, however, did not seem to be the place for us; all had a longing desire to leave it, and, to the joy of all concerned, on the morning of the 4th, we received the welcome orders to *pack up* and be ready to start to New York. For that short trip by railway we were ordered to provide ourselves with "*two day's rations.*" We arrived at New York on Saturday night about 12 o'clock. Sunday afternoon we were taken to Fort Franklin about four miles from Brooklyn. This was a delightful trip by "city car." The most beautiful scenery was presented to our eyes, the whole distance. Art and nature were combined to make the country beautiful, and not in vain. The magnificent buildings, and spacious yards, covered with various kinds of trees and shrubbery, were unmistakable signs of wealth. Horticulture seems to be the principal pursuit, as we saw, not gardens, but acres, planted in cabbage. We were a mixed multitude, consisting of recruits for the 47th, 55th and 97th Regts. P. V. Fort Hamilton is also a beautiful place. The fort is situated on a rising piece of ground a few yards from the shore N. Y. Bay. Opposite about two hundred yards from the shore is Fort Lafayette, and on the opposite shore Fort Richmond. They would be dangerous obstacles for an ordinary vessel of war to attempt to pass. Wednesday 5th at 6 a'clock, P. M., we went aboard the Steamer "United States," bound for Port Royal, via Beaufort S. C. We had a rough time of it. Thursday night it commenced blowing and raining, and continued with occasional intermissions until we entered port at Hilton Head, on Monday the 13th. We there got on a steamboat, and went up to Beaufort. Our old friends were all glad to see us. This, though only a representation of its former self, is, nevertheless, a beautiful place. It is about as large as Bedford, but looking at it from a distance, it looks more like houses built in the woods than a regular laid out town; and its size can only be ascertained by traversing it, as the numerous trees hide it from view. Among them, are Orange, Fig, Clove, Live Oak, English Ash, Locust of the northern species, besides a number of different kinds, the names of which are not contained in my vocabulary. Of the former residents of this place only three remain. One came with the 47th Regt. from Jacksonville, Florida, and the other two were taken prisoners and released. There are a number of speculators here principally from northern cities. Whatever may have been the sentiment of the people in other places in the South, it is evident that they were almost unanimous in favor of secession here; for nothing but the conviction that they were engaged in a just cause could have induced the whole population to leave so much wealth, grandeur and magnificence behind.—There may have been designing men to lead others astray, but certain it is, that the majority of them considered the cause a good one or they would never have sacrificed so much treasure and left a place of residence that some royal princess might have envied.

Alas! mistaken followers of Secessia's political hucksters, what misery you have entailed upon yourselves by following the delusive phantom of "Southern rights."

We remained in camp at Beaufort, undergoing the process of initiation, obligatory upon all soldiers, until the 21st. Then a detail of twenty men was ordered from our company to go in connection with details from other companies to picket upon "Ladies Island," (I am puzzled to know why this is so called, as all that are upon it of the feminine gender are black as Othello,) and I happened to be fortunate enough to be among the number. I had become tired of the monotony of camp life, and anxiously awaited a change, which happily came at last. Yesterday we came to this place, which is about eleven miles North-East of Beaufort. We have good times here, nothing to do during the days but hunt squirrels, which are very plenty, and during the night stand guard a few hours.—Whilst out upon the post, that pithy little lonely piece of poetry styled the "Irish picket" frequently comes up in memory.

Here, as elsewhere, we find plenty of contrabands. Only one man of the former residents (white) remained here. He, a few government-agents, and the soldiers, constitute the whites upon the Island.

As regards military operations here, there is not much excitement, though there is a report that an expedition will start out in a few days.

Last Sunday a Captain and eight men of the 6th Con., were taken prisoners. They were here picketing and were ordered over on the main to survey a neck of land to see if it was favorable for picketing, and after they got from shore they were captured by a company of cavalry. A contraband cook who was with them, but was brought over to-day, having concealed himself in the marsh, says the parteis of cavalry consisted of about 55 men.

Perhaps some would like to know how we like it. Well, like everything else, it has its likes and dislikes. But as we are becoming accustomed to camp life we become more contented. And I am sometimes constrained to ask, who would not exclaim in the language of the "poickt?"

"I want to be a soldier
And with my comrades stand,
A knapsack on my shoulder
And a gun within my hand."

Though far from home and home affairs, yet I cannot forget the brave (?) "non resistants" left behind. During the commencement of the war, they engaged in the "onward to Richmond" as heartily as any; but, when there came a prospect of a draft, they marched, as bold as Cæsar, until they came to the Rubicon, then, they did like the "French king, who marched up hill with twice ten thousand, and marched back and reported progress," then, to show their bravery, they turn up '*non-resistant.*" If, by some magic power, the patriotism of the man, who swears he is "non-resistant," but at the same time willingly lends pecuniary aid to carry on the war or hire a substitute, could be converted into an air vessel, and inflated, to its utmost capacity, with an air pump, it could be put in the shell of an acorn, and still it would rattle.

But, there is another class no less blameworthy, viz: those who are not conscientious, but, at the same time, hurrah for "Stonewall Jackson," and the "Southern Confederacy." They are void of patriotism, principle, or any of the qualities that should entitle them to any of the priviliges of citizens.

Papers are a scarce here, and they do not arrive for three or four weeks after publication. I have not yet received any, but am anxiously awaiting their arrival.

If the friends of soldiers could see how eager they seize a letter, they would certainly write oftener.

Yours truly,
D. M. WONDERS.

P. S. The expedition left yesterday, and to day we hear terrible cannonading, but you will hear of it long before this reaches you.

D. M. W.

THE COUNTY INSTITUTE.

The executive committee of the Bedford County Teachers' Association met at St. Clairsville, on Wednesday evening, November 5, 1862.

On motion, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously agreed to:

Whereas, various circumstances combine to make the Holidays an unfavorable time for holding a successful Institute; and whereas, information from different parts of the county leads your committee to suppose that the attendance at such Institute would be unusually small; Therefore,

Resolved, That the executive committee recommend that no Institute be held during the coming holidays, but that the association hold its next meeting on Friday and Saturday, the 13th and 14th of April, 1863.

On motion, the following address was ordered to be published in the county papers:

TO THE TEACHERS OF BEDFORD COUNTY:

Your committee unwillingly came to the conclusion embodied in the above resolution. They felt that a grave responsibility rested upon them, whatever their action might be. They must be chiefly responsible for an unsuccessful Institute, if, as they had good reason to fear, it should prove unsuccessful, and for its postponement, if postponement were deemed best under the circumstances. This being the case, they have considered their course carefully, and taken such steps as seem to them best calculated to promote the great cause for which the association was organized.

These are times in which education, or, indeed, any of the ordinary pursuits and interests of life command but little attention. Solicitude on account of our national troubles absorbs every other feeling; and neither teachers nor others are giving the same hearty attention to the work in which they are engaged as formerly. This feeling alone would, it is thought, make an Institute, during the coming holidays, a doubtful experiment; but other reasons point to the same conclusion.

Many, indeed nearly all, of the teachers who attend the annual Institute and take an active part in its proceedings, are no longer in the county. A number of important places in our program of exercises have thus become vacant. Your committee have not been able to procure lecturers from abroad as they were instructed and confidently hoped to do. In some parts of the county the salary has been reduced—a fact to be deprecated by every friend of free schools.—The expense of attending the Institute will be greater than usual, owing to the action last winter with reference to gratuitous entertainment. The amendments to the school law passed last winter, oblige teachers to keep up semi-monthly District Institutes, and many teachers will feel that this is as much as they can, in such times as these, afford to do. As Christmas and New Year come in the middle of the week, and as the schools are nearly all dismissed on these days, a week's vacation besides for the Institute would cause more than usual interference. It need only be added, that the County Superintendent, who has, during his recent examining tour, seen and conversed with nearly all the teachers in the county, cordially agrees with your committee in their recommendation.

But while your committee earnestly regret the seeming necessity for this postponement, they rejoice that teachers now have within their reach a means of self-improvement at once more thorough and valuable than ever before. We mean the district institutes now required by law. These should, and will undoubtedly be, organized in every township. It is not, however, the spirit nor intention of the law, that they should *supersede* the annual County Institute; but at the present time they are practicable, while it is not; and the discipline acquired in them is just what is wanted to make the annual meetings more spirited, interesting and profitable. When we reflect how few have heretofore been ACTIVE WORKERS, this becomes a consideration of no small importance. It is therefore earnestly hoped that each will become a *working member* of his district institute.

By order of the Executive Committee,
J. GILBERT FISHER, Ch'm.

While I can only regret that no County Institute is to be held, I nevertheless, cordially agree with the committee in their recommendation, believing that the circumstances of the case justify their action.

GEO. SIGAFOOS, Co. Sup.

COAL OIL.—The amount of coal oil shipped to Europe, from Philadelphia, between the 1st of January and the 1st of October, was 1,877,151 gallons, valued at $329,386; and the total amount exported from the United States, during the same period, was 6,294 819 gallons, being an increase of 5,925,879 gallons over last year.

STRAY STEER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, residing in Cumberland Valley township, some time in June last, a Brindle Steer, supposed to be three years old, no ear mark. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN McFERREN.

November 14, 1862.—4t

Come this Way
FOR BARGAINS!!

FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

J. B. FARQUHAR,

MANN'S CORNER, JULIANA STREET,

Is just opening a large stock of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Dress Coats, Over Coats, Pants & Vests.

SHOES AND BOOTS,

Mens' and Boys' Shoes and Boots, Ladies and Misses Shoes as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Syrup Molasses, Tea, and a general assortment of Spices.

Tobacco and Cigars.

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, with an assortment of Choice Cigars.

FARMERS will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we are trading for Grain and Country Produce.

November 14, 1862.

Blymire & Son's
STOVE DEPOT,

SIGN OF THE "MILL SAW."

The largest and best assortment of PARLOR, COOKING and HEATING STOVES in Bedford county. We have all kinds and patterns. Among the Cooking Stoves may be found the

Wellington, Prince Royal, Sir John Franklin, Continental, Victor, Summer Rose, &c.

The WELLINGTON, we will warrant to be the largest, heaviest and best Stove sold. It is larger than any other Cooking Stove of the same number, and at the same price. We have the *sole agency* for the sale of this stove, and also of the PRINCE ROYAL.

We have Room Stoves of different patterns and latest styles, at prices from $5.00 to $14.00.

HARDWARE.

We have a large and full assortment of *Hardware and House Furnishing Goods. Oils, Paints, Wooden Ware, Brooms, Brushes, Shoemaker's Findings, Saddler's Findings, and every thing found in a First Class House Furnishing Store.*

Our Goods were bought at CASH prices and will be sold low.

No. 1 Coal Oil, warranted best quality.

We manufacture and will Wholesale and Retail, TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARES. Roofing and Job work done to order.

☞All orders promptly attended to.

GEORGE BLYMIRE & SON.

November 14, 1862.

Ho! This Way!!
NEW GOODS,

FRESH FROM THE EASTERN CITIES.

Ladies Dress Goods, Latest Style and Color. Silks, Merinos, Cashmeres, De Laines, Calicoes, Ginghams, Muslins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Collars, Braids, Balmorals, Skeletons, Gaiters and Shoes of every description.

GENTS WEAR.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Jeans and Shirts.

Ready Made Clothing.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Also, a large stock of HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE and GROCERIES.

Remember our motto, "Quick sales and short profits."

☞Call and see our Cheap Goods.

P. A. REED.

November 14, 1862.

GREAT ARRIVAL!
A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

Have just opened a very large supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

All of which will be offered at the very lowest prices, for CASH OR PRODUCE.

☞A short credit will be given those who pay promptly.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT

of Goods ever opened in Bedford.

November 14, 1862.

SOMETHING NEW.

If you want to buy bargains call and see my new stock of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, WHIPS, COLLARS, HORSE BLANKETS, AND EVERY ARTICLE IN MY BUSINESS.

Being thankful for the liberal patronage already extended to me, I feel assured that persons buying will not forget their own interest, but call on me at my old stand on the corner opposite the Washington Hotel, and next door to the post office,

Come one, come all, and examine for yourselves. Every man that has a horse needs a bridle, so come and get one for only one dollar.

J. B. MAGILL.

November 14, 1862.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,

Near Bedford, including a valuable Water Power and immediately on the line of the Bedford Rail Road.

The undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, 22D NOVEMBER NEXT,

the property at the "turn" below Bedford, containing 200 acres or thereabouts. This property lays well and is in a high state of cultivation. The bottom land is excellent soil and the balance on the side of the hill is well timbered and easy of access. There is no better water-power in the county and being in the gap, the Bedford rail road will pass close by.

Terms: One third 1st April next, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

Wm. CHENOWETH.

Oct. 31,—ts.

Attention, Farmers.

Clover, Flax and Timothy seeds, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Beans, dried Fruit &c., bought at the highest cash prices at, P. A. Reed's cheap store, opposite Hafer's Hotel.

Cheap buggy either for sale or trade at

P. A. REED.

Nov 7—3t.



AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

THE science of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedently upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-co ted, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that our preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted suffering fellow men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell Mass.
Oct. 10, 1862.

Purify the Blood.

NOT a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none have been found which could equal in effect AYER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alterative remedy. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects. But the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken. Sufferers from Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, try it and see the rapidity with which it cures. *Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions, &c.*, are soon cleaned out of the system.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald head, Ringworm, &c., should not be borne while they can be so speedily cured by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Syphilis or Venereal Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this SARSAPARILLA, and the patient is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease.

Female diseases are caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are generally soon cured by this EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. Price $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

For all the purposes of a family physic, take AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, which are everywhere known to be the best purgative that is offered to the American People. Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists everywhere.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX, OR FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

—MARRIED—

GRESS—LANE—In Napier township, on the 5th instant, by the Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. Samuel Gress, of Adamsburg, to Miss Mollie S. Lane, of this county.

—DIED—

SMITH—Oct. 20, 1862, at Camden St Hospital, Baltimore, David Smith, Private of company F. 138th Regt., P. V. of wounds accidentally received from the discharge of a gun in the hands of another person. By his death, the company has lost a valuable and efficient soldier, and his friends, a much esteemed companion. Though he never met the enemy in mortal combat, he sufficiently proved his courage by his willingness to do every duty which was incumbent upon him, as a soldier. No one was of more quiet demeanor in the company. Esteemed and respected by all. We can truly sympathize, with his bereaved parents and friends, that he met with so fatal an accident, and premature death. Little did his friends think when he left home that so soon he must meet the fell destroyer death. Little did his fond parents think when he bid them adieu, that so soon he must lie in the cold embrace of death. But "In the midst of life is death," is more fully proved every hour of our lives. Let us hope then that this Rebellion may soon close, that such needless effusion of blood, may be avoided. He was neatly buried in the graveyard in Baltimore, where his body awaits the morn of the great day. C. P. C.

BLACKBURN.—August 8, M. E. Blackburn, in the 14th year of her age.

HILDEBRANDT—August 26th, Mrs. Amanda Hildebrandt, in the 73d year of her age.

HOON.—Sept. 15th, Mrs. A. Hoon, in the 26th year of her age.

BLACKBURN —Sept. 22d, John D. Blackburn, in the 67th year of his age.

EGOLF.—October 9th, of diphtheria, Susan Ellen Egolf, in the 7th year of her age.

"Happy voyager!
No sooner launched than arrived at the haven."
B. H. H.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of S. H. Tate Esq., of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

H. NICODEMUS,
November 7, 1862 Adm'r

NEW GOODS!!

COME AND SEE

THE

Mammoth Stock

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

WINTER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.
Bedford Oct. 24, 1862.

TEACHERS WANTED

Eight good competent teachers are wanted to take charge of the schools in Colerain township, for the term of four months, to commence on the first of November. Wages 18 per month.

By order of the Board of Directors.
S. H. FEATHER, Sec'y.
October 17, 1862.

The Largest and most beautiful stock of COAL OIL LAMPS, very cheap at Hartley's.

Office of JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

AT JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS,

114 SOUTH THIRD STREET

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

The undersigned, having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per ct. Bonds

of the U. States, designated as "Five-Twenties." redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500 $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000 and 5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactories, &c., &c., in the country: and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principle, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or Notes, and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent.
Nov. 7,—3m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Whereas letters testamentary to the estate of M. M. Peebles, late of the Borough of Bloody Run, have been granted to the Subscriber, therefore, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. B. WILLIAMS,
Oct 31, —6ts. Ex'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Hannah Fluck, late of Hopewell tp., dec'd., having been granted the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

S. S. FLUKE.
Oct. 31. Adm'r.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing, between the undersigned, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Settlement of our accounts can be made by persons calling upon Atrial Koontz.

CHARLES D. KOONTZ
ATRIAL KOONTZ.
Bedford tp., Oct. 31,—3ts

STRAY HEIFER.

Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber residing in Juniata tp., about the first of June last a heifer supposed to be 2 years old, with a white face, brindled sides, a white stripe on the back and 2 crops out of the right ear. The owner is requested to prove property and take her away or she will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN CORLEY, Sr.
Oct, 31, 3ts*.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the Advertiser in sending the Prescriptions is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings County, New York.
Oct. 31—3m.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold at public sale on the premises, in the townships of South Woodberry and Union, in said county, on Friday and Saturday, the 14th and 15th days of November, A. D., 1862, the following real estate, late the property of Daniel Miller, of said township deceased, to wit:

A tract of 149 acres and 20 perches, neat measure, in said township of South Woodberry, being part of the mansion place of said Daniel Miller, deceased, of which about 40 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, the remainder is well timbered, and the whole tract is enclosed with good fences.

Also, a tract of 30 acres and 79 perches, neat measure, in said township of South Woodberry, adjoining lands of Reed's heirs, Isaac Eversole and others, of which about 15 acres are cleared and under fence, with a Saw Mill thereon erected. The remainder of the tract is well timbered.

Also, the undivided half of a tract of 71 acres and allowance, in the township of Union, adjoining lands of Peter Shriner and others. This tract is well timbered with locust, walnut, chestnut, oak and ash timber.

The two tracts in South Woodberry township, will be sold on Friday, the 14th day of November, 1862, and the tract in Union township, will be sold on the 15th day of November, 1862. The sale on both days will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

TERMS.—One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of the sales—one-fourth in eight months thereafter—one-fourth in sixteen months thereafter, and the remaining fourth in twenty-four months thereafter, with interest on the payments from the date of the confirmation of the sales.

SAMUEL TEETER, Adm'r.
Oct. 24—4t. *of Daniel Miller, dec'd.*

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

All Horses Stolen from Chambersburg Recaptured!!

OFFICIAL AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT ORDER OF GEN. McCLELLAN!!

CAMP near ——— Oct. 24, 1862.

General Order No. 170. Soldiers and citizens of the United States after the series of hard battles and hard times through which you have lately passed, it becomes you like all good citizens, to heed the dictates of economy, and buy your goods of P. A. REED, who is selling his old stock at nearly old prices, in Bedford, Pa., Remember, his motto is,

"*CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST,*"

By order of Maj. Gen. G. B. McClellan.
S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

Every thing in the Hardware line at Hartley's. Wheat, Rye, Clover Seed, Flax Seed, Corn and Oats, wanted at WM. HARTLEY'S.
Bedford, October 17, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. Vend. Exponas and Levari Facias, to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in Bedford, on Saturday, the 15th day of November, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 177 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with log house and kitchen attached, double log barn, and other out buildings thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, adjoining lands of George Elliott, John C. Morgan and others, situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Solomon Rice.

Also, one lot of ground in the borough of Bedford, fronting about 55 feet on Pitt street, and extending back about 210 feet to an alley, with a new two story brick dwelling house, with brick back building attached, and brick smoke house thereon erected, adjoining lot of John Arnold, on the west, and lot of John Hafer on the east, situate in Bedford borough, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of William Spidel.

Also, one tract of land containing 160 acres, more or less, about 104 acres cleared and under fence, with two dwelling houses, double log barn, and other out buildings thereon erected, also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Adam Schaffer, Asa Silvers and others, situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Dr. John E. McGirr.

Also, One small lot of ground containing about half an acre, all cleared and under fence, with a one story log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Frederick Zook, John Smith and others, situate in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Michael Frederick.

Also, one tract of land containing 50 acres, more or less, about 6 acres cleared and under fence, with a small cabin house and small stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Christopher Nicodemus, Barclay's heirs and others, situate in Harrison township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Henry Lehr.

Also, one tract of land containing 90 acres, more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Lafferty, E. L. Anderson and others, situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Egolf.

Also, one tract of land containing 2 acres, more or less, all cleared and under fence, with a one story frame house with kitchen attached, small stable and granary thereon, adjoining lands of Bernard O'Neal, James Elder and others, situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Bernard Nycum.

Also, one tract of land containing 100 acres more or less, about 75 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story stone dwelling house with kitchen attached, bank barn, tenant house, and other out buildings thereon erected; also, a large apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of William Hartley, Widow Weisel and others, situate in Snake Spring township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the the property of the executors of Abraham Ritchey d ceased.

Also, one tract of land containing 78 acres more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of William Wertz, Christian Carn, Jacob Beard and others, situate in Union township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Martin Corle.

Also, all that certain tract of land composed of several smaller tracts, situate in Bedford township, containing 1500 acres and 137 perches, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of George Smith, on the north, lands of Mrs. Eliza Watson, on the south, land of Watson's heirs, on the west, and Dunnings or Cove mountain on the east, on which are erected a large three story brick hotel, and four large frame houses, one stone and frame house, three bath houses, stables, gardener's house, and other tenant houses; and having two hundred acres more or less cleared land, and known as the Bedford Mineral Springs property, and taken in execution as the property of the Bedford Mineral Springs company.

Also, all the defendant, Joseph C. Brumbaugh's, right, title and interest in and to one tract of land, containing 66 acres more or less, about 55 acres cleared and under fence, with a small log house and log Barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of Daniel Bridenthal, Jacob Smith and others, situate in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Joseph C. Brumbaugh.

JOHN J CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Bedford, Oct. 21, '62.

NOTICE OF TAKING DEPOSITIONS

To Perpetuate Testimony.

In the matter of the petition or bill of Lewis T. Wattson, John Ling and Thomas Wattson to the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, to perpetuate testimony and subpœna to Margaret Anderson, widow of Samuel Anderson, dec'd., residing in Fulton county, Pa., Thomas Anderson, residing in Huntingdon county, Pa., Wm. S. Anderson, residing in Bedford county, Pa, John Anderson and Samuel Anderson, residing in the state of Iowa, Elizabeth Anderson, intermarried with Jonathan Alowalz, residing in the state of Iowa, said parties being children of said Samuel Anderson, dec'd., and the other children of the said Samuel Anderson, dec'd., whose names and places of residence are unknown. Elizabeth Anderson, widow of Thomas Anderson, dec'd., and William Anderson and Thomas Anderson, children of said Thomas Anderson, dec'd., said widow and children residing in Indiana county, Pa., and the other children of said Thomas Anderson, dec'd., whose names and places of residence are unknown. Edward Shreves, who was husband of Sarah Anderson, dec'd., and Daniel Shreves, only son and child of said Sarah, said husband and son residing in Fulton county, Illinois. Elizabeth Anderson, widow of William Anderson, dec'd., and Silas Anderson, Lewis Anderson, Susan, intermarried with Christian Broadstine, Matilda, intermarried with —— Reed, Wealthy, intermarried with Lemuel Evans, Amy, intermarried with David Figart, children of said William Anderson, dec'd., said widow and children residing in Bedford county, Pa., and Isabella, also a daughter of said William Anderson, dec'd., wife of William Shreves, residing in Fulton county, Illinois, —— Kerrick, husband of Mary Anderson, now deceased, and the children of said Mary Anderson, dec'd., whose names are unknown, residing, it is believed, in the state of Illinois. Samuel Horton, husband of Jemima Anderson, now deceased, residing in Fulton county, Pa., Edward Horton and Josiah Horton, residing in Huntingdon county, Pa., Benjamin O'Neal and Catharine his wife, formerly Catharine Horton, Edward Anderson and James Anderson, residing in Fulton county, Pa. The said parties above named being heirs of William Anderson, the elder, late of Hopewell, now Broad Top, township, in the said county of Bedford, Pennsylvania, to appear, &c.

September 4, 1862, the Court appoint Samuel L. Russell, Commissioner to take testimony.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

to the above named parties, that the said Samuel L. Russell will meet them, or such of them as may choose to attend, at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, in the county of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, on Saturday the 15th day of November, A. D., 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of taking said testimony, *in perpetuam memoriam rei*, as prayed for in said bill or partition, at which time and place all who see proper to do so may attend.

S. L. RUSSELL,
October 24, 1862. Commissioner.

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for Trial at November Term, 1862.

1	John Alsip et al	vs J. Brenneman et al
2	John H. P. Adams	" William Adams
3	Solomon Gans	" John Long
4	B. F. Blackburn	" Geo. Blackburn
5	B. W. Garretson	" William Spidel
6	C. Lover et al	" Isaac Wigfield
7	Peter Martin et al	" John Fletcher et al
8	Abram Dennison	" James McVicker
9	Gideon Hiteshew	" John Wonders
10	J. W. Tate, Esq.	" Sarah Sigafoos et al
11	Aug. Hildebrand	" John Tredwell
12	Peter Ellenberger	" Michael Reddinger

A. B. BUNN, Proth'y.
October 24, 1862.

MEAT CUTTERS and STUFFERS, for sale at Hartley's.

Iron City College

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts

The largest Commercial School of the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3 000 Students, in five years from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following branches, viz: Mercantile, Manufacturers, Steam Boat, Railroad and Book-keeping. First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship; also, Surveying and Mathematics generally.

$35.00

Pays for a Commercial Course. Students enter and review at any time.

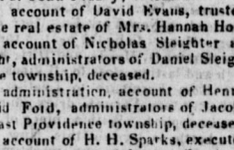
☞Ministers' sons' tuition at half price.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a good variety of writing, lettering and flourishing, inclose 24 cents in stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.
April 19, 1862.

Hartley's Hardware

FARM IMPLEMENT AND



STOVE STOVE

STORE,

Has just been reinforced, and now contains the largest and best selected stock ever brought to Bedford county. His GOODS were nearly all bought at the old cheap rates, are all paid for, and will be sold to suit the times for cash or produce.

☞Call at the old sign of the PADLOCK and see for yourselves.

Cook Stoves & Heating Stoves,

IN GREAT VARIETY, AT HARTLEY'S.

If you want a GOOD, HONEST, Heavy Plated Stove, Warranted in full—if you want a Beautiful and Good Heating Stove, either for Coal or Wood, Go to Hartley's.

HARTLEY keeps all kinds of Cooking Utensils,

Boilers, Bake Pans, Griddles, Gridirons,

Waffle Irons, Iron Pots, Brass and Porcelain Kettles Stove Pipe,

&c., &c., all at the lowest prices.

Also—THE BEST STOVE BLACKING that ever came from Germany can be had at Hartley's.
October 24, 1862.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 28th day of November next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

1. The account of Joseph Imler, Administrator of the estate of Rebecca Shimer, late of Union township, deceased.

2. The administration account of John Hanks and Samuel Frazey, executors of the last will and testament of John Frazey, deceased.

3. The account of David Evans, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Mrs. Hannah Horton.

4. The account of Nicholas Sleighter and Solomon Feight, administrators of Daniel Sleighter, late of Monroe township, deceased.

5. The administration account of Henry Hinish and David Ford, administrators of Jacob Hinish, late of East Providence township, deceased.

6. The account of H. H. Sparks, executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Sparks, late of West Providence township, deceased.

7. The account of Henry Taylor, executor of the last will, &c., of Thomas McCreary, late of Napier township, deceased.

8. The account of J. W. Lingenfelter, administrator of the estate of Rachel McCune, late of Middle Woodberry township deceased.

9. The account of Alexander Holsinger, administrator of Elizabeth Schriner, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased.

10. The account of George Roades, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Michael Putt, late of Liberty township, deceased.

11. The final account of David L. Keagy, administrator of the estate of Jacob Keagy, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased.

A. B. BUNN, Register.
Register's office, Bedford, Oct. 17.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. JAMES NILL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and JOHN TAYLOR and JAMES BURNS, Jr. Esqs., Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid on the third Monday of November, (being the 17th day) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 22d of Oct, in the year of our Lord, 1862.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, } *Sheriff.*
October 24, 1862. }

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

Alexander Davis, Esq., foreman, James McCleary, Geo. B. Holsinger, George Burkholder, William Gillam, John A. Gump, Solomon Nycum, Philip Snyder, George Mowery, Michael Shafer, William Elder, Edward Pearson, jr., Philip S. Croft, David Walter, Wm. Schafer, Benjamin Walker, Martin M. Taylor, Jacob Kinsey, John G. Fisher, David Patterson, Samuel Davis, Josiah Adams, Simon Hinish, F. D. Beegle.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS

George Fluck, William Adams, Wm. Ressler, George H. Croft, Joseph Garber, Henry Hershberger, Jacob Stayer, Jared Hanks, John Eversole, Asa Duvall, Philip Snyder, William Griffith, William Gephart, James M. Sleek, Thos. W. Horton, William Herring, Peter Winegardner, Reuben Smith, Daniel Beegle, Wm. Kirk, Joseph Heltzell, Martin Brumbaugh, Rudolph Hoover, Uriah Malotte, Henry F. Smith, Nathan Robeson, John Conrad, William Wilkins, Jas. Frazier, Moses McIlwaine, Daniel Swartzwelder, Daniel Stouffer, James Northcraft, Samuel Bender, George Vonstine, Adam Samels, John May, (of Leonard) Michael Holderbaum.
October 24, 1862.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE!

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION!

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a., Pa

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!

They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poo, whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
AND
CITIZENS,

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.
Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

From the Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined, but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates st., Phil., Dec. 24.

From the wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.

Germantown, June 1, 1861.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—SIR:—It gave me pleasure two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying what the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz:—Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous prostration is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in reference to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown and is now sold in every Drug store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above disease. Respectfully,

HANNAH WUNDER,
Main st., above Rittenhouse, Germantown, Pa.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle

Principal Office and Manufactory,
No. 631, Arch Street.

JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,) PROPRIETORS.

For sale by the Druggists in Bedford.
George B. Amick, St. Clairsville.
J. M. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run.
John S. Schell, Schellsburg.
G. R. Barndollar, Woodberry.
June 13, 1862—6y.

THE HISTORY OF THE
GREAT REBELLION,
FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT TO ITS CLOSE,

BY THOMAS P. KETTELL.

Giving an account of its origin, the secession of the Southern States and the formation of the Confederate Government, the concentration of the Military and financial resources of the Federal Government, the development of its vast power, the raising, organizing, and equipping of the Armies and Navies; lucid, vivid, and accurate description of battles, bombardment, sieges and surrender of Forts, captured batteries, etc., etc. The immense financial resources and comprehensive measures of the Government, the enthusiasm and patriotic contributions of the people, together with sketches of the lives of all the eminent statesmen and military and naval commanders, from official sources.

L. STEBBINS, Publisher.

GEORGE W. GROVE, Agent.

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LEVI DAUGHERTY,
WM. A. GROVE, Substitute for
J. L. DAUGHERTY.

July 25, 1862.

GREAT BOOK IN PRESS.

THRILLING INCIDENTS
OF THE
GREAT REBELLION;
OR,

The Heroism of our Soldiers & Sailors.

ILLUSTRATED.

1 vol., large 12mo. Price, $1.25.

The critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hairbreadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes of the War, by JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, LL. D., Author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principle battles, with engravings.

One third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their name and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it

BOOKSELLERS, POSTMASTERS, and CANVASSING AGENTS will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

☞ *A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscription.*

II.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES FROM 1608 TO 1860.

By Dr. J. LEANDER BISHOP. 2 vols., 8vo. Vol. I. now ready, Vol. II. nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LEGAL ADVISER; or, How to Save Money, by Conducting business according to Law, as expounded by the Best and Latest Authorities. 400 pp., sheep. Price, $1.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY; or, A THOUSAND CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY. Cloth, $1. This has been published in England.

Every business man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book anywhere, on receipt of publishers' price and six stamps. Address

FREEDLEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

PIANOS.—Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase if they address PIANO, care JOY, COE & CO., *Publishers' Agents, New York P. O.* July 11th '62. 1 y.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

One tract of land containing 80 acres, more or less, about 70 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half dwelling house, with kitchen attached, tenant house, and double log barn thereon erected, also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John H. Rush, Robert Fyan and others, situate in Bedford township.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ¼ mile of the Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house— new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley. Artemas Bennet and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

100 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO.

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkborne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can de well relied upon or future welth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure sale and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes.*

Sept. 20, 1861. O. F. SHANNON.

NEW GOODS.

P. A. REED has just received a large assortment of

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

☞ Call and see for yourselves.

August 7, 1862.

LOVERING'S GOLDEN SYRUP, and all kinds of family groceries, very cheap at Farquhar's new store, Mann's Corner. May 30.

ROCK POWDER—
Just received and for sale by
March 22. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

DENTIST.
DR. N. HICKOK,

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.
Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

W. M. HALL. JOHN PALMER.

HALL & PALMER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞ Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to there care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

Dental Remedies
ARE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD,
INSURING
FINE TEETH & A SWEET BREATH,
AND
CURING TOOTHACHE AND NEURALGIA.

Do you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound TEETH? Use DR. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

☞ Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use DR. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH. Price, 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you, or your children suffer from TOOTHACHE? Get DR. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. Price, 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a TREATISE ON PRESERVING TEETH? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price, $1. Sent by express on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon having what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentist's Association, and Vice-President of the New York City Dental Society.

Address

WM. B. HURD & CO., New York.

DR. HURD'S DENTAL REMEDIES ARE FOR SALE IN THIS PLACE BY

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the Estate of Geo. Mock, late of St. Clair township, dec'd having been granted to the subscri ber residing in Union tp., notice is her eby given to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claims are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ABRAHAM HULL.

Sept. 12, 1862—6t Adm'r.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S
NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

Prepared from an improved recipe by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano-Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks, and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this NEW FURNITURE POLISH, a Housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1, Spruce Street, New York. SPECIAL AGENT WANTED. ADDRESS, Box 1972, NEW YORK P. O.

The HOUSEKEEPER'S NEW FURNIRURE POLISH is for sale here by

600,000 MALE or FEMALE AGENTS TO SELL
LLOYDS NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not a County Map, but it is also a
COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP
of the United States and Canadas combined in one, giving
EVERY RAILROAD STATION
and distances betwen.

Guarantee any man or woman $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our Map in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No Competition.* J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway, New York.

The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, costs $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Hights, Williamsport Ferry, Rhorersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S
TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS,
is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price 50 cents.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.—The Map is very large, its cost is but 25 cents, and it is the best which can be purchased."

LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—From Actual Surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm. Bowen, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and states. Price $1 in sheets. $2, in pocket form, and $2.50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept 20.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee.—Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets;
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
February 28, 1862.—1y



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT

All who have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops,

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headache and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet Sabre or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chets should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 10, 1862.

EMPIRE OF FASHION.

PEACE TO BE DECLARED
On the Ninth of June
CHEAP CASH FANCY STORE!

SHUCK BROTHERS will open a new and splendid stock of Fancy Dry Goods, in the new building, one door West of S. & W. Shuck's dry goods store, on the 5th of June, to consist, in part, of

FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES,
Poplins, Grenadines, De Laines, Berages,
FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &c.
SILK and CLOTH MANTILLAS, New Styles!
SHAWLS, in great variety!
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
of every description!
READY MADE BONNETS, BONNET TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
CHILDREN'S HATS AND FLATS,
LADIES' GAITERS, SLIPPERS and fine laced Boots
CHILDREN'S do. do. do.

NOTIONS, in Great Variety.

Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Perfumery, &c., &c.

The above stock will consist of every article usually kept in First Class Fancy Stores, *selected by a lady of superior taste and experience,* who has spent the greater portion of her life in the business, in Second Street and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. She will take charge of the establishment, and we ask our patrons and the public generally, to call and examine her stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

N. B.—The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock lately arrived, and a continuance of public patronage.

S. & W. SHUCK.

May 23, 1862.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

George Blymire & Son

Have opened a new and carefully selected assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Hardwares Cutlery, Copper and Brass Kettles, Tin and Sheet Iron Wares, Parlor, Ten Plate and Cooking Stoves, of a great variety of patterns, and at prices rom $2 50, up to $35 00.

Persons about to commence house keeping will find it to their advantage to give us a call; and we invite the public generally to come and examine out stock.

All our purchases being for *Cash* only, and at *cash prices,* we believe we can, and intem. to sell at rates more than ordinarily favorable, our purpose being to put no greater advance upon our goods than will afford a fair and reasonable profit.

We propose to sell for cash, or on a short credit to those only, who will pay promptly when called on. This rule will not be departed from.

March 21, 1862.

The War Just Commenced!!

SIX good hands wanted immediately, with wages according to workmanship, to work at the Millwrighting business.

S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, May 30, 1862.

BEDFORD HOTEL
AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to renthr comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants wil be engaged.

Persons visiting the bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler wil be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON

MAIR AND DAVISON,

Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,

NO. 127 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburg Penn'a.

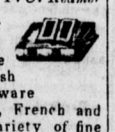
DRUGS AND BOOKS
H. C. REAMER.

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer



WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware



received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS

PITTSBUEGH, PA.

HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

CALL AT FARQUHAR'S for good Shoes and Boots, a very fine article of Calf Skin Boots for sale. May 30.

A GREAT VARIETY of Men and Boys' Hats, at Farquhar's. May 30.

WANTED, Butter, Eggs, Rags, Wool, and all kinds of country produce, at Farquhar's New Store, Mann's Corner, Juliana St. May 30.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞ Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.
Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL,

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞ DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Job Mann, Hon. John Cessna, and John Mower, Bedford Pa., R. Forward, Somerset, Bunn, Raiguel & Co., Phil. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Curley, & Co., Pittsburg.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

MANN & SPANG,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
BEDFORD, PA.,

☞ Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1861.,

JOHN CESSNA. O. E. SHANNON.

CESSNA & SHANNON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

☞ Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞ Office second door North of the Mengel House

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR,

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, situated 4½ miles North East of Bedford, in Bedford township, containing

180 Acres, More or Less,

is offered at private sale on very reasonable terms. Eighty acres of this farm are cleared and under fence. The improvements consist of a

Two Story Log House and Barn,

A young orchard of choice fruit, &c., &c. The farm adjoins lands of Charles Smith, Tho's. Hughes, and others. The title is entirely free from all incumbrances. For further particulars inquire of the editor of the Gazette, or

JOHN H. RUSH, Bedford, Pa.

March 21, 1862.—tf.

Coal Oil.

COAL OIL of the best quality, and WARRANTED NON EXPLOSIVE, for sale at George Blymire & Son's, at reduced prices.

Also—HARDWARE of every description; GRASS and GRAIN SCYTHES in great variety.

COOKING, PARLOR and HEATING STOVES, of every description, among which may be found the celebrated *PRINCE ROYAL,* the best and most perfect stove in the market. Warranted as represented. They are the only firm in town who can sell this stove, having the *sole agency.*

Call and see for yourselves. Every thing in our line at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

GEORGE BLYMIRE & SON.

June 6, 1862.

NEW STORE.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF CHEAP

NEW and FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.,

At Mann's Corner, Juliana Street.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has opened out at this well known stand, a carefully selected stock of

Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods.

consisting in part of Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Delaines, Challies, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Cotonades, Linens, Coatings, &c., &c., nearly all of which will be sold at OLD PRICES

A great variety of Ladies' and Misses STRAW GOODS, Gentlemen's STRAW, WOOL and SILK HATS, BOOTS and SHOES, in great variety, and warranted "SIMON PURE;" together with a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, such as Coffee, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, imperial and Colong Teas, Rice, Spices, Extract of Coffee, and almost every article usually kept in a VARIETY STORE.

The subscriber hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, May 16 1822.

NEW FIRM.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

Josiah Baughman and Bro. having taken John A. Gump as a partner in the Foundry business, will continue under the firm of

BAUGHMAN, GUMP & CO.,

to fill all orders for *CASTINGS* of every description as well as MACHINERY of all kinds in our line of business. Repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and on the shortest notice. All our work is WARRANTED

We manufacture Cooking, Parlor and Ten Plate STOVES, and in addition to stoves of our own make we will keep on hand and furnish to order all kinds of stoves from the best Eastern manufactories. We have, also, a TIN SHOP connected with the above, and we are confident we can sell

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, as low as the lowest.

In the room formerly occupied by Simon S. Shafer as a dry goods store, we have opened a fine assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERS AND SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS, CARPENTERS' TOOLS, CEDAR WARE, BRUSHES, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

Celebrated Self Adjusting Clothes Wringer.

This is the greatest invention of the day for ladies. We are the only authorized agents of Bedford county for the sale of this splendid invention. Call and see it in operation, ladies!

TERMS:—Cash or produce, except to prompt paying customers, but in no case will longer credit than six months be given.

BAUGHMAN, GUMP & Co.

June 27, 1862.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against levying on or purchasing any of the following articles on the premises now occupied by John L. Snyder, in South Woodberry township, Bedford county, viz: One-third of the present years crop, and one-third of the grain now in the ground, two horses, one cow, one two horse wagon, one plough and harrow, as the above mentioned property belongs to the undersigned, and the said John L. Snyder is to have the use of the same during my pleasure.

SAMUEL SNYDER.

Middle Woodberry tp., Oct. 17, '62.—3t.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞ PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

CONFECTIONERY
AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa-nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream-candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, bas king soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pock-et and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, penholders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17, '59.—1y.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, WHIPS, &C.

Whereas, the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *MAGILL & HOFFMEIER,* being this day dissolved by mutual consent, I inform my patrons and the public generally, that I will keep constantly on hand a choice stock of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Whips, &c., &c.

Persons desiring to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell lower than any other firm in the county. Orders from a distance promptly filled. Repairing of all kinds promptly executed.

Hoping by strict attention to business to merit the public patronage, I will always be found at my establishment, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel.

☞ The business of the late firm will be settled by the subscriber.

J. B. MAGILL.

June 6, 1862.

MINERAL SPRING HOTEL.

THE undersigned has opened the above named Hotel a few doors South of the Court House, (formerly kept by Mrs. Filler, as a boarding House) where he will be happy to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. Boarders will be taken by the week, month or year. Persons attending Court will find this House very convenient.

The Bed Rooms in this Hotel are very large and well ventilated and furnished in the best style.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be in charge of a good and attentive hostler.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

April 25th, 1862.

Union Hotel,

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscribers, having leased this well known manufacturing establishment, are now prepared to do

CARDING AND FULLING,

in the best of style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand, for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS, BLANKETS, STOCKING-YARN, &c. Having a practical knowledge of the business and employing none but competent and experienced workmen and being determined, to spare no efforts to give satisfaction to their customers, they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

TERMS for carding and fulling strictly cash. They have on hand a large stock of goods which they desire to trade for good clean wool.

The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.

J. & S. S. LUTZ.

May 16, 1862.

FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE.—

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rentual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbeuna contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,

F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

JOHN BORDER,

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

☞ All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.